## Anbidson County Mirectory.

OITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Magor. WILLIAM SHANE, Reserter. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Mershel.

Deputy Marshuls-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, d James A. Stecle. Clerks of the Market John Chumbley, ex-below, Grat; s. L. Ryun, second ; and John Reddick, third.

Ter Assessor-William Driver. greens Collector - A. B. Shankland. Water Tax Collector E. B. Garrett Treamper-H. Henry. Wharf Master-Thomas Leake. superintendent of the Workhouse-J. Q. Dodd.

uperintendent of the Water Works-James Wyatt. Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Scabury. Section of the Constery-T. H. McDride. Street Overseer .- J. L. Stewart. Toy Attorney-John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Servil of Aldermen M. M. Brien, President ; J. M. wman, G. A. J. May Seld, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Chent-3, J. C Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. smotion Cosmeil-W. P. Jones, President; William berts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, is Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. South 14 . A. J. Colo, Jaz. Davis, Andrew Anterson, J. B. tawies, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Finance-Knowles, Scovel and Cole, a Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne, treets-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Invis, Brien, syfield, Cleatham and Claiborne WWaarf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Maspital Jones, Mayfield and Bloan Schools-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Fac Department-Cready, Driver and Newman. Was-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. Cemetery-Smith, Stewart and Newman. Harket House-Roberts, Stewart and Yorner

Sares-Hough, Chilborne and Davis. Bealies-Cheatham, Brien and Anderson Springa-Hough, Claiborne and Brien. For thouse - Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. I appreciate and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and

Moldio Property-Beien, Chuatham and Turner at Home Mayfield, Jones and Roberts. sg-The Board of Aidermen meets the Tuesdays

preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in month, and the Common Council the second fourth Thursdays in each month.

#### NIGHT POLICE

estain-John Baugh orst Lieutenrat-Wm. Yarbrough. ond Lientement-John H. Davis.

Gernew-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Daloct Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William yo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckets, sert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew yog, David Vates, and Charles Hulitt.

Blog The Police Court is opened every morning

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Cherif -James M. Hinton, Deputies -Thomas Hobon and J. K. Buchanan. Segister-Phineas Garrett. water-W. Jasper Taylor. Werpser-N H. Belcher.

erVanger-John Corbitt. Teresna Collector-J. G. Britey. Vailroad Ton Collector-W. D. Robertson. District-John D. Gewer

hat J. P. Newman.

COUNTY COURT. elludge-Hon James Whitworth. aptlerb-P. Lindsley Nichol.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in h month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of : Magistrates of the County, is held the first Mony in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge-Hon, Nathaniel Baxter. AL Nork-David C. Love. The Court meets the first Monday in March

d September. CRIMINAL COURT. #1thdes Hon, William K. Turner

Clerk-Charles E. Duggons. The Court meets the first Monday is April Aust and December.

CHANCERY COURT. Chancellor-Hon. Samuel D. Frierson

Clerk and Master-J. E. Gleaves ar The Court meets the first Monday in May and

I. O. O. F.

ats F. Hinn, Grand Socretary, should be addressed at Nashmille, Tour.

l'ennesse Ledge, No. 1-Meets every Tuesday Even-, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sumr streets. The officers for the present term, are: S. Leaneur, N.G.; J. E. Mins, V.G.; J. L. Weakley, retary ; L. K. Spain, Treasurer

Trabus Lodgs, No. 10-Meets at the same place ory Monday Brening. The officers are : R. A. Simpbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, Y. G.; J. L. Park, peretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

uiley Lodge, No. 90-Meets at their Hall, on Bouth erry street, every Friday Evening. The officers : O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Satt, Secretary ; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Acrore Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the , corper of Union and Summer streets, every graday Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, G. P. Friedma", V.G., - Bitterlich, Segretary;

Ridgely Encorrepment, No. 1-Medicat the above Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month. te officers are: J. R. Mills, C.P., T. H. McBride, H.P.; F Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. de, Seribe ; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

lottee Branch Emcampment, No. 4-Mrets at the pore Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday this of each mouth. The officers ared Jas T liels, . Henry Apple, M.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedan, J.W. Charles Kirober, Scribe; J. N. Ward,

#### DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY - Continued.

MALITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post-Headquarters on High street. Gen Nogley, ommandingvin District-Hondquarters on Summer afront (Dr Ford's residence, ) W. H. Hidell, Maj. 16th U. S. In-

fantry, A. A. A. G. Process Marshal-Hendquarters at the Capitol. A C. dillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry.

Chief Assistant Quartermaster - Headquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.)

Capt. J. D. Bingham. Amistoni Quartermoster-No. - Cherry street. Capt.

R. Stevenson. Assistant Quartermonter - Vine street, mear Mrs.

Polic's residence. (Capt. R. N. Lemb.) Assistant Quartermustre-No. 87. Market street. Capt. J. M. Hele. 1 11

Chief Commissary-Headquarters, No 10, Vine of, Capt. B. Macfeely. 201 107

Commissory of Subsistance-Broad street Capt. S. Acting Community of Subsistence Corner of Broad

Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old esidence.) Surgeon, E. Swift. Medical Purseyor's Office Church street, Masonie Building. J. R. Prariz, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

and College streets. Lieut Charles Allen-

PROSPECTUS OF THE

## NASHVILLE UNION.

THE NAMETYLE UNION Was commenced a few weeks mee, for the purpose of opposing the Rebei Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to second. It holds as friends all who support, and as form all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but Fusition and Nationality

With rebels and trate bas no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Surgers Law or was Law, anything in the Constitution and laws of any of the States to the contrary notwith

stanling.
It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and pati-tations and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stan's in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring e Union must perish, no matter by what name it be

To the people of Tonnessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were be-trayed to the robel despotsem at Richmond by a per-dious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and have felt so heavy the awisi curse of treason and amarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office holders, vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mouraing, be gibbetted before the world. Let these ambitious and avaricle is men who have plotted our ruln for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their "fillen in seciety, let it be shown how the seferyard defenders of "Seathern Rights" are now leading marauding bands of free hooters and meas troopers over our State, kid-namping negroes, stealing horses and entile, breaking of tree-gooders and meast troopers over our rists, two-napping negroes, stealing horses and entile, breaking into not see, burning resiread bridges and cars, and murdering unarfied chippens in cold blood. Let the trath, so long excluded by the Southern configurators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cases will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

## Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds,

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All communications on business with the Office, will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION and all communications to the Editor will be address Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind-

ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The current transactions in Tennessee for months to some will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the carliest and most reliable historf of these events.

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We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly to

WM. CAMERON, for the Union JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch NASHYLLE, Yenn., July 13, 1862.

# Mashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1862

# CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The Sequestration Law-State Rights.

In the Senate of the Confederate States, on the 7th instant, the bill to extend the operation of the sequestration act to all persons, natives of or residents within any State of the Confederate States, who have refused to submit themselves to the constitution and laws of the Confederate States, &c., was considered.

A substitute proposed by the Committee on the Judiciary was adopted. This substitute provides that the President of the Seceded States shall issue his proclamation ordering all persons within the limits of those States who adhere to the United States Government to leave the Southern Confederacy within forty days on pain of forfeiture of property. Another of its provisions is the granting of immunity to all persons adhering to the United States Government, who within forty days, should take the oath of alle giance to the Southern Confederacy.

We copy from the Richmond papers the annexed sketch of the debate on this bill, which, we believe, failed to become a

law at the late session: Mr. Clark, of Missouri, opposed the bill, because it would work a hardship upon good citizens of the South, who had acjuiesced in the Yankee rule under duress, and were still within the Yankee lines. If citizens of the South could be given a fair chance to join our cause and still adhere to the enemy, he would be in favor of nailing them to the cross.

Mr. Haynes, of Tennessee, took the same Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, thought the bill entitled to serious consideration. It was not clear to him that it was entirely contitutional. Citizens and residents of the States of the Confederacy who had afforded aid and comfort to the enemy had been guilty of treason-a crime defined by the Constitution, and for which said

citizens were responsible to their States and to the Confederate States. Mr. Hill, of Goorgis, held that every citizen had the right to elect with which Government, that of the North or the South, he would side. The Southern Government had the right to say whether residents or citizens who did not take sides with us but with the enemy, should leave its limits and go over to the territory of the enemy. If a citizen has once elected to be a citizen of one of the Confederate States, that act makes him a citizen of the Confederacy, and he cannot throw off his allegiance. It belongs to the Confederate Government to define who are alien enemies. These rules had prevailed in all revolutions-in England

and in the Netherlands. Mr. Wigfall said the gentleman was as much mistaken as Abraham Lincoln or William H. Seward if he thought this was a revolution—that we were subjects fighting against an established Government. If we were we would be entitled to the term "rebels." This is no civil war. It is a war of some sovereign States against other States. There was a civil war in Kentucky, where citizens of the same State were at war against one another. There was no such thing as a citizen of the Confederate States. No citizen owed allegiance

to the Confederate States. Mr. Hill held that the citizen did owe allegiance to the Confederate States .-Gentlemen might call it "obedience," but this was a sublimated theory, The States have formed a Confederate Government, to which is delegated the sovereign power to declar war, &c. The citzen's first allegiance is due to his State, but through the State he owes allegiance to the Confederate Government.

He held, however, that the people had a right to choose their own Government. If this were not so, then the United States had the right to hang Gen. Buckner for proving false to the allegiance he once owed to them. This conclusion was inevitable. And the Confederate States would have a right to hang Andrew Johnson for violating an allegiance to the Government to which he never admitted

he owed allegiance. Gentlemen, he said, may shake their heads at the proposition as much as they please, but when they deny it, they deny a fundamental principle of the Government, and the people who accept the contrary rule of action are drifting on a rawho once owes allegiance always owes allegiance; you deny the principle of expatriation in toto; you say a man shall render allegiance to a Government even has a right to choose his Government;

take a man by the nape of the neck and the grant—the power to earry out the force citizenship down his throat. Citi- grant must be in the grant. The lanzenship is made up as well of the consent guage "citizens of the Confederate States" of the individual as of the Government, is used in the Constitution no less than cannot, therefore, hang a man as a traiter confederating together. to a Government that has been made without his consent.

abandon his State; and if he did, in North Carolinagood faith, abandon that State, he is an Senate, is another question. I am not original allegiance, I grant. putting it upon that ground. I ask this: Do you hold Andrew Johnson, who abancame under obligation to the Confederate one's "allegiance"—that is the word. Government, to be a traitor? Can be be Mr. Oldham. I will explain the pu allegiance, you exercise the greatest to the English Crown. power a tyrant is capable of exercising. say again that no power can rightly force a man to break his allegiance. The very violation of allegiance implies a consent of the will.

The Senator says that there are no citin each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States." The gentleman says You may call it obedience it does not mean that. I should suspect Mr. Oldham. I only des any theory that drove me to destroy or man not to confound terms. change the language of the Constitution Mr. Wigfall. I hope he will.

in the grant, and that it is to be defined of the definitions is, that treason shall by the words used, and that "construc- consist in levying war against the Govtion" was the old theory of the national- ernment. It adjudicates upon cases comists. We will take the doctrine of State ing within the meaning of the word. brief months after the nation has been rights, if we go by the letter. The words What is meant by the word? A brench dissolved, and declare the Federal Gevare, "citizen of the Confederate States." of one's allegiance. The gentleman says. The gentleman, to save State rights, steps it is a breach of one's obedience. Then, in and begins to construe. "It did not I suppose a violation of the law may be mean that; I grant that it says so, but made treason-for that is disobedience. changes words used, puts in words, reads may call it allegiance or obedience. I tor who shall not have attained the age of obedience. I fear he would be hung thirty years, and been a citizen of the before you concluded your rhapsodies. Confederate States." Now, unless my There is no necessity for the introducfriend will admit he is a citizen of the tion of these theories to bring about a Confederate States, he ought to be ousted | conflict between the State Governments from his seat in this body; he is incom- and the Confederate Government. My petent to hold it by the Constitution- idea-I do not know whether it is a nathat is by the Constitution as it reads. Of tional one or not; certainly it does not course, if my friend is allowed to decide depend upon a change of words in the by "national" and "federal" rules, to Constitution, upon refined arguments and construe the Constitution, to pay no at- well spun theories for its justificationtention to what it says, but only to what is this: The States were originally novhe thinks or desires it to mean, he will ereign, independent States-they are orbe entitled to his seat.

than the citizens of the States?

Mr. Hill. I certainly do not. They become citizens of the Confederate States through the States, except they be aliens. I grant that no person can be a citizen of the Confederate States who is not a citizen of some one of the States, but it does not follow that a citizen of a State is necessarily a citizen of the Confederate States. Gentlemen may endorse sublimated theories that define our Constitution after the manner of the interpreters pid current into monarchy. You come ters, and putting them together they made originally citizens of the States, and who to the old exploded doctrine that a man a will to suit their taste. Gentlemen are yet citizens of the States, owe their before he has promised it; that no man rights man; I deny the Confederate Gov- a right to qualify that allegiance; and I rest upon the consent of the governed. the grant to find the extent of the power, the part of the Government, will exer- patent, palpable errors he has fallen into This is monarchy. I deny that you can and that which necessarily results from cise powers plainly delegated to us, and (continued on roughly page.)

upon terms before agreed upon. You through the States compacting together - be any difficulty. The midden agree

The Constitution also declares what shall be treason against the Confederate for which they say this war has been States. What is treason? A violation waged, that if they will recur to history I do not know what particular acts States. What is treason? A violation Andrew Johnson may have done which of one's allegiance. A gentleman gets would imply he intended to become a up to argue or to intimate that a man can citizen of this Government. I say that not owe allegiance to the Confederate when his State seceded he had a right to States on account of some legislation in

Mr. Oldham. Do you urgue he can? alien enemy, and not a traitor. How far Mr. Hill. I say he can owe allegiance ed to preserve the Union until Lincoln his specific act goes of attempting to to the Confederate States a far as the represent Tennessee in the United States Constitution binds him. He did not owe

Mr. Oldham. Obedience. Mr. Hill. Treason is defined by jurists doned the State of Tennessee, and never and by dictionaries as to the violation of

Mr. Oldham. I will explain the pura traitor? I am discussing the general port of my question. I hold that every proposition. I say that, as regards citizen of a political community owes every man who held allegiance to the allegiance to the sovereign power. In United States originally, while he had a this country the people are the sovereign criminals, because they stole negroes, right to adhere to that allegiance, there power, and every citizen owes allegiance was no power on earth could break his to the public community that constitues allegiance against his consent. This his State. He owes obedience to the State proposition I assert, and when a gentle- Government which that community may man denies it, he need not talk about establish as its agency; and, whenever State rights and individual rights. He this sovereign directs him to change that erects the Government into a despotism, obedience to any other source, he is whether it goes by the name of monarchy, bound to obey in consequence of his alaristocracy, or democracy. If you can legiance to his sovereign. He owes pre-lay hold of a citizen and tear him loose cisely the same allegiance to this soveragainst his will, from his acknowledged eign as the people of Great Britain owe

Mr. Hill. I do not quibble about words. I do not care by what circumlocution you arrive at the brigin of allegiance. I do not care how a citizen owes allegiance, or by whose allegiance, or by whose agency he gets to owe allegiance. zens of the Confedera'e States. But the All I say is that under the Constitution Constitution says there are. 'The electors every citizen of the Confederate States owes allegiance to the Confederate States.

Mr. Oldham. I only desired the gen-

Mr. Hill. He confounds terms himself, itself. Here it is plainly written; and He gets up a word to define authority and because I abide by it, the gentleman calls employs the same to overturn authority. and act instead of theorizing, we would me a "nationalist." God save the mark! Mr. Oldham. Our Government over- accomplish more satisfactory results for

turned authority. Mr. Hill. I have always understood Mr. Hill. It did not say the treason that the fundamental principle of State we define is different from the treason rights is, that the power shall be found that has been settled for all time. One marks, that I am as much astonished at it does not mean it." Who construes? Desertion or any other violation of a pe-He not only applies words not used, but nal statute may be made treason. You new meaning, and talks to me about con- say citizens of this Government owe that struction and "nationalism." It is not a which only citizens can owe-they owe question; it is not used in that one single allegiance; and if they violate that alleshall be a representative who has not at- go and read your sublimated theories to tained the age of twenty-five years, and the man npon the gallows; you need not been a citizen of the Confederate States." try to comfort him by saying it is all

iginal and sovereign yet-and as such Mr. Semmes. I would like to ask the they had a right to exercise absolute Senator one question. This Constitution and sovereign power. They have by says "the people of the Confederate their own free will and consent delegated States." Do you suppose it means other these sovereign powers to a common Government. And they made it a Government, not simply an agency, for they call it a Government in the compact, and | tion of Mr. Buchanan. they have said all citizens of the respective States shall be citizens of the Confederate States. They have established laws requiring these citizens to obey that which the States have agreed they shall obey-the common compact.

To the extent of the powers delegated, the Confederate Government excreises : the sovereign power. I grant that it did of the will in Dean Swift's "Tale of a not have original, national sovereignty-Tub." They wanted to construe it, not nor do I care whether it has or not. It according to what it said, but according has the power to declare war, the power to the measure of their own wishes, to make money, to collect duties, and order. The text did not suit them, so they took these powers are sovereign powers; they sentences; but sentences would not give are expressly delegated to the Confedthe meaning, so they took words; they erate Government. Violence done to the could not find the right consecutive Government, by a citizen is treason, bewords, so they took syllables, and, find- cause it is a violation of the citizens allegiing they would not do, they selected let- ance. I admit that the men who were upon the same principle may destroy the first allegiance to the States, but through Constitution, and make it mean what they the States they owe allegiance to the Conplease, in order to accomplish their pur- federate Government. The State, of

exercise, none that are not delegated, there will never be any conflict between the States and the Confederate Government. If the States will exercise their Neither party has a right to violate it three times. It is true, they are first cit-against the consent of the other, and by izens of the respective States, but they against the consent of the other, and by izens of the respective States, but they federate Government exercises its delethat violation bind the other, unless it be become citizens of the Confederate States gated powers properly, there will never

> I say to gentlemen here who make such a clamor in defence of State sovereignty. they will find that the great frause of the disruption was the interference, by States, with a compact into which they had selemnly entered. No man found cause for dissolution in any thing the Foderal Government did; for all declared they wantwas elected. Not against the Supreme Court-that tribunal was faithful to the last. Not against the Pederal Congress, for there you had a majority. Not against Mr. Buchanan-par excellence the man chosen by the South. What was the difficulty, Mr. President? The Northern States, sir, passed their personal liberty bills and nullified the acts of Congress. The State Governments would not render up fugitives, declaring they were not which were not property; and the State judges took it upon themselves, in their State courts, to set aside the acts of Congress for carrying out the fugitive slave law. These were the enormities that drove the South to her condition of determined secession. I know that through my section of country, these facts had more influence upon the popular mind than any other; and when Mr. Lincoln was elected it was thought he was seeking not to continue the Pederal Government, but pervert the Government and to accomplish, through Federal agency, what the Northern States had already sought to do. That perfected the argument.

I am not national in one sense; I am not federal in another, I am sure. I regard the reserved rights of the States as much as any other man, and will never seek to entrench upon them The powers I am sworn to exercise I will exercise with strict reverence for the purposes of the grant. I think if we would all go to work in the exercise of delegated powers, accomplish more satisfactory results for the people.

Mr. Wigfall. I propose to answer the gentleman, with the simple prefatory rehis recollection of the facts as his avowal of principles. For a Senator to arise in this Confederate Congress, within a few ernment of the United States never trespassed upon our rights-

Mr. Hill. I never said that Mr. Wigfall. If you did not, you said something bearing a wonderful resemblance to it.

Mr. Hill. I said the trespasses of the Federal Government were not the evils alleged by the people in seceding : it was not the trespasses of the Government that sense, but here it is again. "No person giance they can be hung. You need not influenced the people to secode. I said it was the trespasses of the Northern States in their faithlessness to the common compact. I always held the Missouri com-It did not mean it, of course. But it says, wrong to hang a man for violation of his promise was unconstitutional, and things furthermore, "No person shall be a sena- allegiance, but ought first to decide his of that sort; but the Federal Government, as such, did not commit these trespasses which drove the people to secede.

Mr. Wigfall. Well, I ask if they had

any complaint against the judiciary? Mr. Hill. None. Mr. Wigfall. I need not ask him about the legislative branch, for he says we had no cause of complaint here .-

"Surely not," he says, "for you had a majority there." His language is plain and unmistakable. Why, sir, in that Congress the Black Republicans had an overwhelming majority in the hall against us, and a tie vote in the Senate, with a Black Republican casting vote. Mr. Hill. It was not from any act of

the Federal Executive we seceded. do not say they always did right. was utterly opposed to the Administra-Mr. Wigfall. He forgets Congress passed a law abolishing slavery in the

the Supreme Court or of Congress, or of

District of Columbia, declaring no slave should be sold there. Mr. Hill. When did it pass !

Mr. Wigfall. In 1850. Mr. Hill. And the people expressly

said they would not secode on account Mr. Wigfall. I do not know what Georgia politicians said.

Mr. Semmes. I call the gentleman to The President. The gentlemen will make no remarks not pertinent to the

Mr. Wigfall. The Senator asks if Andrew Johnson is a traitor. He gets up and makes a terrible to do about my denying the right of taking up arms to resist tyranny, and trying to hold men to their allegiance. I never denied any such right. A man may change his allegiance provided he does it in good time and poses. But I am thus much of a State course, under certain circumstances, has good faith. No man has ever asserted the contrary-and if it were not for the ernment has any power not granted; and say when you dissolve the compact the lax notions of the Senatior about the and, finally, that Government does not I say you must look to the language of citizen has a right to elect. If we, upon organization of the Government and the